

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.
2 vols. Price \$10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY.
1 vol. Price 5 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HARMON.
1 vol. Price 2 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6.
Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES.
1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
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Price—50 cts. per quire.
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Price—50 cts. per quire.
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Price—60 cts. per quire.
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Price—75 cts. per quire.
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.
Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.
All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, Jr.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863—17.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 23, 1863-17.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.
GOVERNOR.
James F. Robinson, Frankfort.
SECRETARY OF STATE.
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State, Frankfort.
Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.
C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
Uberto Keonon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.
LAND OFFICE.
Thos. J. Frazier, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Clerk, Frankfort.
John J. Roberts, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Robert Richardson, Covington.
BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
Philip Swigert, Frankfort.
John M. Todd, Frankfort.
William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Andrew J. James, Frankfort.
PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.
PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John W. Finnell, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
Robt. A. Atherton, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.
Wm. B. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
John N. Markham, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Ed. S. Theobald, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.
COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvid J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardonia.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard A. Person, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.
4th Dist.—J. W. Riser, Glasgow.
7th Dist.—Henry Finkle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.
COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the Interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS.
Being made at Cincinnati with Express Trains via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.
And with the Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight, whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!
Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:45 a. m. and 2:10 p. m.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 a. m. and 2:05 p. m.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4:52 a. m. and 12:55 p. m.
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:28 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.
Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryntsville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Oysthiana.
J. B. VAN DYNE,
Master of Trains.
May 4, 1863.

HOT AND COLD BATHS
To be had, day and night, at
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large:
Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 Reward.
I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 21st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years. CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes; and weighs near 160 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin; incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey flannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.
JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth white in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead, has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.
W. K. THOMAS,
Jailer of Jefferson County.
Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Lewisell, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large:
Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st Jan., A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.
J. F. ROBINSON.
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Jeremiah Pope is a man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs some 170 pounds, very black hair; his right arm has been broken, is crooked; one finger on the left hand, next to the little finger, is off just at the root of the nail; 37 or 38 years of age.
Feb. 2, wktw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:
Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.
J. F. ROBINSON.
By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and mustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
B. M. BURDETT.
December 26, 1862-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ROBERT R. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:
Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert R. Harrison, and his delivery to the jailer of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 28th day of May, A. D. 1863, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.
B. MAGOFFIN.
By the Governor:
NAT. GAITHER, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Robert R. Harrison is about 5 feet 10 inches high; heavy set; dark sandy; age, between 25 and 30 years; a scar on one cheek bone; speaks distinctly and slowly rather round-shouldered, and a stout healthy-looking man.
May 28, 1863-wktw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice:
Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the jailer of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
J. F. ROBINSON.
By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Bell is about twenty-nine years of age, spare made, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and never talks unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.
July 15, 1863-wktw3m.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Sunday, April 8, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 8:15 P. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:30 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:00 A. M.
Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.
SAMUEL GILL,
Superintendent.
April 8, 1863.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$150 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN LITCHFIELD killed and murdered one John Cotton on the 25th day of June, 1862, in the county of Christian, and has fled from justice and is now going at large:
Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Litchfield, and his delivery to the jailer of Christian county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
J. F. ROBINSON.
By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.
July 27th, 1863-wktw3m.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Pack ages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronsage solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godey's.
LEWIS & SON'S.
Frankfort, July 4, 1862-17.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.
P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.
Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862-May 14-17.

GEO. W. SMALL

(SUCCESSOR OF RITE & SMALL.)
INVITES special attention to his NEW AND SPLENDID SPRING IMPORTATION of
Carpeting, Curtains, Gowns, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Linen Goods.

And every variety of
House, Steamboat & Hotel Furnishings.
These Goods are fresh, of choice selection, and many of them entirely new in design.
I will sell at such prices for CASH ONLY as cannot fail to give perfect and entire satisfaction.
GEO. W. SMALL,
No. 327 Main St., Three doors West of Bank of Louisville.
May 18, 1862-17.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the largest of CANNEL, PITABURG, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb. 2 wktw.

NOW READY!

THE Third Volume of METCALLE'S KENTUCKY REPORTS OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, containing Decisions of the Summer and Winter Terms 1860 and Summer and Winter Terms 1861.
Price, per copy, \$5 00.
For sale by
S. O. RICE, Bookseller,
Frankfort, Ky., June 16, 1862-17.
[Woman copy.]

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.
Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.
Frankfort April 12, 1863-by.

J. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capital of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-17.

THE NINTH SESSION

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on
Monday, September 7, 1863,
and continue twenty weeks, at \$3 the session, No extras.
No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
July 6, 1863.

J. W. FINNELL.
V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-17.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-17.

POLK & BUCKLEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

M. POLK and R. H. BUCKLEY having formed a partnership, will practice in the counties of Scott, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Bourbon, Harrison, Owen and Grant, and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort.
Jan. 1863.

SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and the Courts held in Louisville. (Jan. 17, '63-17)

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Deputies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sn Office.
May 6, 1867-17.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.
Jan. 3, 1859-17.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. (April 7, 1862-17.)

JAMES A. HARPER,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,
LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVING secured the services of a competent Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or country.
N. B.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.
January 1862.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Breckinridge county, as a runaway slave, on the 9th inst., a negro boy calling himself BILL SMITH. Says he belongs to one Ray Gabbert, of Hancock county, Ky. He is about 20 or 31 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, slender made, and will weigh about 120 pounds. He was arrested in Breckinridge county, Ky.

owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
JOHN C. SMITH, J. B. C.
August 26th, 1863-1m.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S
SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.
TERMS—Per Session of five months, \$10.
July 22, 1863-17.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1863.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.
We publish below the address of Gen. Sherman to his brave soldiers, in which he briefly recites the conspicuous part they have borne in Gen. Grant's successful campaign. It is the noble words from the heart of a brave general to his glorious soldiers who justly honor him.

HEAD-QUARTERS 15TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, CAMP ON BIG BAY, RIVER, MISS., July 27, 1863.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

When, in the progress of war, time and opportunity present a favorable occasion, it is well we should pause and reflect upon the past.

In November of last year we were mostly at Helena and Memphis. The enemy lay in force behind intrenchments of his own choice, at the Tallahatchie, boasting of his power and strength, defiant and insulting in his tone. In combination with our fellow soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee, we advanced directly against him, whilst a force from Helena thrust laterally at Grenada, made him leave in haste and confusion and fall behind the Yallahusha and the Yazoo, with Vicksburg and itsrowning hills and batteries, as his impregnable stronghold. It then became our part of the grand drama to strike this stronghold, and we moved against it with expedition and a firm resolution to succeed. But there are in war as in peace, limits to the power of the bravest men, and we failed to carry by a dash the line of bluffs and forts that had been prepared with a consummate art and defended by a brave and skillful enemy. Not daunted, we drew off to prepare anew for a more powerful blow. Time offering the opportunity, instead awaiting in idleness, we turned against Arkansas Post, and by a quick and skillful movement we reduced and captured Fort Hindman, with all its garrison and material of war. Then returning to the original purpose of the campaign, we were again at Young's Point, and began that series of preparations which has resulted in final success. The labor and toil of those dark and gloomy months were not spent in vain.

The gunboat fleet, commanded by Admiral Porter, explored every bayou and creek of the network of streams that afforded any chance of reaching the land above Vicksburg, and it was our pleasing task, when, in March last, during one of these expeditions, when the safety of the gunboat fleet was threatened, to hasten through the water and swamp, and canebreak and storm to its assistance, and now know that to the labor and energy then displayed the country owes to us, in a great measure, the safety of the iron-clads which have done so much to open the Mississippi.

At last, when it was demonstrated that nature and art had made Vicksburg impregnable from the river on its north side, and our General had resolved to reach it from the south, we aided much in passing the necessary fleet of boats below Vicksburg, and when the first battle was to begin at Grand Gulf, we had the important and ungrateful task of deceiving our enemy by a feigned attack on Haines Bluff. That faint or diversion was perfectly successful, and for weeks we succeeded admirably in confusing and deceiving the enemy as to our purposes, and contributed largely thereby in gaining a successful foothold on the land below Vicksburg. Then, by a rapid march, we overtook our comrades, and with them swept the enemy before us to Jackson, and back again to Vicksburg, reaching, after unexampled skill, the very points we had aimed to secure in December.

Of the siege of Vicksburg it ill becomes your Commander now to speak. That the 15th Army Corps performed its full share of labor and fighting, our General-in-Chief has borne full testimony, and our colors will ever bear, in proud remembrance of that great historical event, the appropriate mark. But before the fall of that city, one of the most skillful Generals of the mighty rebellion was known to be hurrying to our rear with a large army, threatening our safety, and boasting that he would not only relieve his comrades of the beleaguered city, but destroy and annihilate our army. We were, in part, called from our trenches to watch this dangerous enemy, and it is known that our watchfulness baffled his purposes, and when at last, on the very birthday of our nation, Vicksburg sunk helpless and a penitent into our military power, we were called on, without rest, to drop the pick and seize the musket and drive away that army which had insolently threatened our very existence. His story affords few parallels of the rapidity and success of this march. Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th of July. We crossed Black River on the 6th, and on the 8th we had forced the enemy to take refuge behind his trenches at Jackson. Again, we had to resort to the pick and shovel, but our enemy, reading his certain doom in the fate of Vicksburg, avoided himself of the cover of night and fled across Pearl River and the Valley of the Mississippi became at last free of the presence of a hostile army.

Having then destroyed the great Central Railroad for one hundred miles in extent, and thereby made it useless to our foe, in after campaigns, we have quietly returned to our camps and supplies, ready for any new events that may require our services. Your commander, in thus briefly reciting the events of the past seven months, thinks in them every officer and man has good reason to flatter himself that in producing this grand result he has borne a part. In after years it will be the subject of pride to himself and children; and we know how our fellow-countrymen were wild with joy when the telegraph spread the good tidings that the Mississippi was again made free by the courage and perseverance of their brave volunteers, and that once more every American river without fearing the hissing shell or whizzing bullet of a foe from its ambushed shore.

Let the magnificent result give to all new hope and assurance that by discipline, by patient industry, by courage and confidence in our country and cause, the United States of America will, instead of sinking into Mexican anarchy, arise with proud honor and glory, and become what Washington designated it—the freest and best regulated government on earth.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

[From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 21, 1863.]

The Suez Canal.

If the attention of our country was not so greatly pre-occupied by the consideration of domestic questions, relating to the war in which it is engaged, there are in other lands many topics which, as they emerge, would claim the hands of all that interested dis-

cussion which is now awarded to them by a few. Before the thoughts of our people were engrossed by the great events passing before their eyes at our doors the public curiosity had been directed to the gigantic work projected by M. Lesseps for the connection of the Mediterranean with the Red Sea by the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. This enterprise, it is known, has encountered some opposition in England, founded, it is alleged by some, on no better ground than the fact that the perforation of the isthmus will make Marseilles a port nearer to India than Southampton. It is also known that, after exhausting his patience in appeals to the British Government and public to take a part in the undertaking, M. Lesseps proceeded to form a French company with the active assistance of the Viceroy of Egypt, and under these auspices the canal has been carried forward with energy and skill. Recently, however, on the accession of the new Viceroy Ismail Pacha, that prince was induced to prohibit the further progress of the canal except under conditions which it was supposed would be inadmissible by the Powers interested.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, from whose columns we compile these statements, relates the subsequent progress of events under this head as follows:

"The Sultan's conditions, as stated by Aali Pacha, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a note dated April 6th, were three in number. He required that the complete neutrality of the canal should be guaranteed by international stipulations; that the use of forced labor in the execution of the works must cease; and lastly that the company must abandon its claim to certain large tracts of land presented to them by the late Viceroy. These lands were adjoining the fresh-water canal which is built as a feeder from the principal line into the Scriptural land of Goshen.

"These requirements of the Sultan were formally brought under the consideration of the English and French Governments last spring; negotiations have since taken place, and we are now informed that an understanding has been established between all the parties. On the point to which the British have (either sincerely or for effect) always attached most importance, the employment of forced labor, the agreement that has been made is scarcely satisfactory. The complaint of the Sultan was that, in opposition to the rule of Turkish administration and the Viceroy's decree against forced labor, the works of the canal were being carried on by forced labor alone. Aali Pacha wrote:

"The Egyptian administration forces 20,000 men per month to abandon their families and their callings to work at this canal. These men at the end of their term of labor are left to return to their families at their own cost, and most of them have very long distances to go, to say nothing of the loss which they suffer from the compulsory neglect of their interests. The number of hands thus diverted from agriculture, manufactures, and commerce is not limited to twenty thousand. While twenty thousand are at work, as many as forty thousand are always on the road, or preparing to set out, so that sixty thousand men are permanently abstracted from their homes and business."

"The new arrangement will not absolutely put an end to this wrong. The fellahs are still to be taken from their homes, but in mitigation of the injustice done them they are to be paid higher wages. It is to be presumed that in consequence of the engagements which Ismail Pacha inherited from former Viceroy, this amelioration was all that he was able to stipulate for his subjects.

"The next point, the neutrality of the canal, has been accepted by the French Government to the satisfaction of the Sultan. The remaining question, that relating to the possession of the lands bordering the fresh-water canal, offered the most difficulty, the Sultan's Government having publicly declared that it should lose its self-respect and forfeit the consideration of its neighbors if it permitted a foreign joint stock company to create colonies almost independent, and subject to the jurisdiction of foreigners, to be established on important points of the Empire, and M. de Lesseps having been so rash as to say in his recent report that the possession of this land was necessary to the company and that the Emperor's power would secure it to them. This difficulty, however, is now surmounted, and the company will abandon the lands in question, receiving their value in money from the Viceroy."

"Diplomatic, sentimental and physical arguments against the canal, real and unreal, have thus been forced to yield, and we may expect that the work will go rapidly forward to completion until the modern world shall witness the renewal of direct commercial intercourse between the great waters of the East and those of the Western hemisphere."

[From the Boston Journal.]

The Battle of the Engineers.

The contest now going on at Charleston between two of the best, if not absolutely the two best engineers in their respective armies, is extremely interesting in every point of view, beside that which concerns itself with the national bearing of the result. It is universally admitted that if Beauregard is good for anything in the way of generalship, it is as an engineer. And he probably is very accomplished and ingenious in that line of service. His actual exploits thus far are not proofs of great originality, as perhaps the occasions did not call for it, but they show no defects in his claim to be a first class engineer. But Gen. Gilmore, in his reduction of Fort Pulaski, demonstrated highly original and brilliant qualities. What he accomplished in that case is well known, but the following statement by the Philadelphia North American of the immense barriers of routine opinion which he had the boldness to attack and demolish at the same time, best shows what stuff the man is made of.

"It is stated that General Wright, for three years chief of the Engineer Bureau at Washington, after a careful survey, pronounced most positively against the practicability of an attack on Pulaski, stating that there is not old iron enough in America to take that fort. General Totten, long the head of the entire Engineer Corps, is reported to have said: 'You might as well undertake to bombard the Rocky Mountains from Tybee as Fort Pulaski.' Gen. Robert E. Lee gave rebel testimony to the same point. 'The enemy may fill your fort with shot and shell, but they cannot breach its walls.' But the incredulous Gilmore insisted on an opportunity to drag some cannon miles across floating marshes to a little firm land, on which he proposed to plant them for a breaching battery, and by some strange chance he was permitted to do so. The world knows the effect on Fort Pulaski, and

are now informed that its consequence, with the branch of the service to which he was attached was to make Gen. Gilmore the best hated officer in the Engineer Corps."

In the present struggle Gilmore has displayed decided superiority over Beauregard in one respect—that is, in getting his foothold on Morris Island. If he had been kept out of that—and he might have been—he could have made no progress; but that having been secured and held, he has a fair field, and need ask no favors. At the very starting point, therefore, General Gilmore evinced a generalship of a higher grade than belongs to the strict department of engineering. As for what is to come, the experience of Pulaski can only give us confidence, without determining specific results, the conditions of the problem being so different. Sumpter is further off from Gilmore than was Pulaski; it is of stone instead of brick, and is additionally protected by tiers of cotton bales. On the other hand, General Gilmore has much heavier and better ordnance than he had at Pulaski, and more batteries besides having the aid of the iron-clads. The balance of the conditions is believed to be not against the present undertaking, but experience alone can settle the question.

The following statements from four surgeons of Morgan's Cavalry, in attendance upon the prisoners at Fort Delaware, does justice to the Federal authorities at that point:

FORT DELAWARE, August 19, 1863.

Having been prisoners at this fort for nearly one month, and being in attendance upon the sick Confederate prisoners every morning, and thereby enabled to judge of their situation, we the undersigned, Surgeons of the Confederate States Army, would respectfully ask to make the following statement in regard to the health of the prisoners, at this place:

On a careful examination of the official list of deaths, we find from July 1, 1863, to August 19, 1863, one hundred and eighty deaths, making an average of less than four per day, which taking into consideration the large amount of prisoners confined here, there being nearly ten thousand, is exceedingly small.

In justice to the officer commanding this post, we would beg leave to state that every thing in his power to add to the comfort of these prisoners is being done. The sick are cared for as well as possible, and new hospitals built for the accommodation of more. They are not compelled to drink water from the ditches, as is reported, but water sufficient to supply the island is brought here by boats twice daily from a distance, besides the supply of rain water constantly on hand. The barracks are being kept as comfortable as can be expected under the circumstances.

(Signed) R. R. GOOD,
Surgeon and Med. Director Morgan's Cav.
(Signed) E. HOLT JONES,
Medical Inspector Morgan's Cavalry.
(Signed) THOMAS H. FOSTER,
Surgeon Morgan's Cavalry.
(Signed) W. W. CLEAVER,
Surgeon Morgan's Cavalry.

[From the Boston Post.]

Artemus on the Draft.

Artemus Ward sends us the following "Circular":

CIRCULAR NO. 78.

As the undersigned has been led to fear that the law regulating the draft was not wholly understood, notwithstanding the numerous explanatory circulars that have been issued from the national capital of late, he hereby issues a circular of his own; and if he shall succeed in making this favorite measure more clear to a discerning public, he will feel that he has not lived in vain:

A Young man who is drafted and inadequately goes to Canada, where he becomes embroiled with a robust English party, who knocks him around so as to disable him for life, the same occurring in a licensed barroom on British soil, such a young man cannot receive a pension on account of said injuries from the United States Government, nor can his heirs or creditors.

II. No drafted man, in going to the appointed rendezvous, will be permitted to go round by the way of Canada on account of the roads being better that way or because his "uncle William" lives there.

III. Any gentleman living in Ireland, who was never in this country, is not liable to the draft, nor are our forefathers. This latter statement is made for the benefit of those enrolling officers, who have acted on the supposition that the able-bodied male population of a place included dead gentlemen in the cemetery.

IV. The term of enlistment is for three years, but any man who may have been drafted in two places has a right to go for six years, whether the war lasts that length of time or not—a right this department hopes he will insist on.

V. The only sons of a poor widow, whose husband is in California, are not exempt, but the man who owns stock in the Vermont Central Railroad is. So, also, are incessant lunatics, habitual lecturers, persons who were born with wooden legs or false teeth. Blind men (unless they will acknowledge that they "can see it") and people who deliberately voted for John Tyler.

VI. No drafted man can claim exemption on the grounds that he has several children whom he supports and who do not bear his name, or live in the same house with him, and who have never been introduced to his wife, but who, on the contrary, are endowed with various mothers, and "live round."

A. W.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]
Mrs. PRATT SEMMES ON THE RAMPAPE.—We left Fort Monroe last evening just before dark, in company with the steamship Neptune, a recently captured blockade runner. We left her far in our wake in a short time, going two knots to her one. This steamer, owned by Mr. Anthony Reynolds, of Delaware City, though well advanced in years, proved too tough a customer for the English clipper just lately to our confederated cousins. Our run around to the Cape of Delaware was very pleasant, for we had little wind or sea, and smooth running. We were now, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, near Philadelphia, all hands, including the Commanding down to the little crippled frigate—box on board, well pleased with our safe and pleasant voyage and treatment we have received from Capt. Clark and his officers. And it is more than likely that when we land, three times three rousing cheers will be given for the boat and her Captain.

Speaking of the boat, there are some incidents from the rebel cannon when she was a transport for Gen. McClellan, when he rested at Harrison's Landing.

And recently she was honored (?) by having, among a lot of rebel prisoners, Mrs. Semmes and family, wife of Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama. Of her, one or two anecdotes are told by the best authority, which are almost too good to lose.

saloon of the boat on one occasion, she suddenly came in contact with a subaltern rebel officer. Reeling back from the collision and eyeing him through her glasses, she asked in the haughtiest manner:

"Do you know who I am, sir?"
"Yes, madam!" replied the reb. "You are the wife of that—pirate Semmes!"

"What—are you Union?" almost shrieked the lady, as she turned away in dignified disgust.
"I reckon she'll steer clear of me after this!" said the subaltern.

When the boat arrived at City Point, Mrs. S. rushed forward to the Confederate officer, who stood ready to receive the rebel cargo, and asked:
"Do you know me, sir?"
The officer bowed and shook his head negatively.

"I am Mrs. Semmes! Do you know me?" she again asked, raising her voice.
The officer again bowed and said no.
"I'm the wife of the commander of the Alabama. Now do you know me?" cried the lady thoroughly exasperated at the lack of importance attached to her martyrdom.

After proper explanation she was recognized and received without a general salute, or any other extraordinary manifestations.

Two charming women were discussing one day what it is which constitutes beauty in the hand. They differed in opinion as much as in the shape of the beautiful woman they were discussing. A gentleman-friend presented himself, and by common consent, the question was referred to him:

"It was a delicate matter. He thought of Paris, and the three goddesses. Glancing from one to the other of the beautiful white hands presented to him (which, by the way, he had the address to hold for some time in his own, for purposes of examination), he replied at last:

"I give it up. The question is too hard for me; but ask the poor, and they will tell you, that the most beautiful hand in the world is the hand that gives!"

Let our fair readers remember the "giving" in the blizzard of winter, when help will soon be upon us, and when even the elements become the enemies of the "poor and needy."

A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.—Bulwer eloquently says:

I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It can't be that our life, cast up by the ocean of eternity, is to float a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations, which peep like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied?

Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness?

Why is it that the stars, who hold their festival around the midnight throne are forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory?

And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thorns and streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts?

We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades where the stars will be spread before us, like islands that slumber on the ocean; and where the beings that pass before us, live in our presence forever.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION ANSWERED.—"Can any one," says Fanny Fern, "tell me why, when Eve was manufactured from one of Adam's ribs, a hired girl was not made at the same time to wait on her?" We can, easy: Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, a collar string to be sewed on, or a glove to mend "right away, quick now!" Because he never read the newspaper until the sun got down behind the palm trees, and then stretching himself yawned out, "ain't supper most ready my dear?" Not he! He made the fire and hung the kettle over it himself, we'll venture—and pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did everything else he ought to: He milked the cows, fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself. He never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates, and the mango season was over? He never stayed out till eleven o'clock to a "ward meeting," hurrahing for an out and out candidate, and then scolded because poor Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. He never played billiards, rolled ten pins and drove fast horses, nor choked Eve with cigar smoke. He never looted around corner groceries, while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short, he didn't think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a wife's cares a little. That's the reason Eve did not need a hired girl, and with it was the reason that her fair descendants did.

ADVANTAGES OF COLD WATER.—Dr. J. C. Warren says: "The effect of cold water as a tonic is well known. The refreshing influence of water applied to the face, neck, hands and arms, is a matter of general experience. The operation of cold water applied to the whole body, produces an agreeable and refreshing sensation. This is followed by a glow more or less considerable, depending partly upon the difference between the temperature of the water and that of the body, and partly on the state of the body itself to which the application is made. Immersion of the hand, or any other part of the body in cold water in tepid water, is followed by a sense of chilliness, while immersion of the same part, for a limited time in ice water, is followed by a sensation of positive heat. Immersion of a part, or the whole of the body in cold water, causes an increase of vigor. This is particularly obvious in hot weather. When one, who is exhausted with heat and fatigue, plunges into cold water, or receives the affusion of it over the whole surface of the body, the languid frame is immediately invigorated and prepared for new labors. All those who have been in the habit of using cold water, know that an incipient catarrhal affection often disappears on its judicious application to the surface of the body. This disease is a congestion of the blood in the vessels of the membrane lining the nostrils, trachea, and lungs, arising in this instance, from the application of cold air to the surface of the body. When cold water is applied to the skin it produces increased circulation in this part, and the blood is thus diverted from the internal organs. A similar train of occurrences takes place in the germination of many diseases. The effect of the judicious application of cold water to the surface of the body is, therefore, to relieve temporary languor, remove incipient disease, and give permanent tone to the animal system."

For years Charleston has been piling up wrath against the day of wrath, and now the accumulated mass hangs over her head like a black and threatening mountain.

[Pretence.]

A witty Editor of a penny paper took for his motto—"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance: the price of the Star only one cent."

A chap down in Connecticut, after the passage of the conscription act, got married to evade the draft. He now says, if he can get a divorce he will enlist, as if he must fight, he would rather do so for his country.

If a man were to go to sleep in one of the very best of the rebel prisons and wake up in one of the very worst of the Federal ones, he would probably begin to shout under the impression that he was in heaven.—Pretence.

"Be dad," said an Irishman, speaking of a Yankee, "if he was cast away on a desolate island, he'd get up next morning an' go round sellin' maps to the inhabitants."

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

N O MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL OF WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction, obtained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a relief with them that while there is breath left in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to indorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific. In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER OR KIDNEYS;

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;

AND IN FEVER AND AGUE;

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

June 19, 1863-3m.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Manchob, Demigros, Pure Virginia,

Fine Rappes, Coarse Rappes, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,

High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,

Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch,

or Luncheon.

Attention is called to the large reduction in price of Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

Smoking, Fine Cut Cheiving, Smoking,

Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago,

No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish,

No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoco, Canster,

No. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish

mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863-1y.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owenton, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains

160 ACRES

of good land; over half of it being excellent bottom land, and the remainder well suited for cultivation. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance is in good timber and well set in blue grass. The improvements are comfortable, and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.

A good bargain will be given to any one wishing such a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see it.

There is another farm near by of 200 ACRES, which can be had on reasonable terms.

J. W. FRENCH,

Frankfort, August 5, 1863-3m.

*Paris Citizen insert to amount of \$3 and send bill to this office for payment.

Medical Notice.

I HAVE associated Doctor W. H. GARDNER with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

HUGH RODMAN,

Frankfort, August 12, 1863-3m.

Glendale Female College.

The next session will commence on the SECOND MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863.

(Buildings and other accommodations are ample and elegant. Its teachers, in the literary and ornamental departments, are unsurpassed. Its course of instruction is as thorough and extended as any other, and its patrons are among the best educated. Many of them presidents and professors in the best western male colleges. For catalogues, information, and admission direct to Rev. J. G. MONFORT, D. D.,

Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio.

August 17, 1863-1m.

For years Charleston has been piling up wrath against the day of wrath, and now the accumulated mass hangs over her head like a black and threatening mountain.

[Pretence.]

A witty Editor of a penny paper took for his motto—"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance: the price of the Star only one cent."

LARGE PUBLIC SALE.

Over \$200,000 Worth of Property Offered.

UNDER a decree of the Franklin Circuit Court, a public sale will be made, at the residence of THOMAS S. PAGE, two miles from Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 8th day of September, 1863, viz:

50 head of Cattle—Milk Cows, Oxen, Bulls, and Steers,

37 Horses, Mares, Mules—broken and unbroken.

30 Sheep, and 10 head of swine, various breeds.

1 Carriage, 1 Buggy, 1 Roadway, 1 Express Wagon—with sets of Harness.

Wagon

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1863.

Inauguration.

The committees of Arrangement and Reception, Officers of State, with clerks of their departments, Adj't and Q. M. Generals, with clerks, Judges, Members of the Bar, Mayor and Council, and members of Congress and Legislatures, who may be present, will remember to report punctually at the Library Room in the Capital, at 10 o'clock, on tomorrow morning, to be assigned their places in the procession.

Officers of the Army and Navy, (other than those of the 2d Maryland Infantry,) who may be visiting the city on the occasion, are also requested to be present at the Library Room, at the same hour.

Committee of Arrangements.—A. G. Hodges, J. M. Mills, J. D. Pollard, J. B. Temple, L. A. Thomas, J. W. Pratt.

Committee of Reception.—John M. Harlan, P. Switzer, John L. Scott, G. W. Gwin, H. M. Bedford, R. C. Anderson, Joseph Terry, Dr. Wm. Morris, John Macklin, J. W. McCrady, S. C. Bull, Jas. Harlan, Jr., Mason Brown, James M. Todd, A. C. Keenon, Wm. A. Gaines, John Jenkins, Dr. J. S. Price, Lloyd Hackett, Lewis Sullivan, Hubbard H. M. Taylor, Wm. Hutchinson, Sr., R. Runyan, R. P. Pepper.

Legislature of Kentucky

As some diversity of opinion exists as to the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of Kentucky, we publish the following act, which may be found in the second volume of Stanton's Revised Statutes, page 122:

AN ACT to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That hereafter the stated annual meetings of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, shall commence on the first Monday of December.

Approved March 10, 1856.

At the May called session of 1861, the following act was passed, which only applies to the meeting of the General Assembly for 1861:

CHAPTER 55.

AN ACT to change the time appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly.

WHEREAS, In the present unsettled condition of the country, it is important that the next General Assembly, nearly all the members of which will be fresh from the people, should convene at as early a date as practicable after the August election; therefore,

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That the General Assembly, which, under the Constitution, is to meet in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall convene on the first Monday in September next.

There was an attempt made at the last session of the Legislature, to change the time of meeting, as fixed in the act of March 10, 1856—from the first Monday to the last day of December, which failed. The time, therefore, for the regular biennial meeting of the General Assembly, will be the first Monday in December next.

It will be seen, from an advertisement in our paper, that the "Polyorama of the War," a fine collection of paintings, illustrative of the various great battles of this war, will be exhibited in our city for three nights and two afternoon this week.

We have seen a number of notices of this exhibition in our exchanges, published in Eastern and Western cities, and, if what they say of it be half true, all who admire fine paintings of battle scenes will be richly repaid by visiting this exhibition. We shall have something more to say when we have seen these paintings ourselves.

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON, AND DONNICK'S MINSTRELS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that this company will give one concert in this city on Wednesday evening. They have been performing in Louisville for the last ten or twelve days, and the Louisville Journal and Louisville Democrat speak of them as the best company in their line—ever before in that city.

The Hon. John A. Kasson, says the National Intelligencer, formerly First Assistant Postmaster General, who has been to Europe as the representative of the United States at the Postal Convention in Paris, returned to Washington on Wednesday. He is well satisfied with the results of the Convention. Before leaving London he called on Mr. Adams, our Minister, and obtained his signature to the treaty which was concluded. Mr. Kasson is now a member of Congress from Iowa.

A WOMAN IN REGIMENTALS.—In Harrisburg, on Friday, a discharged soldier who had been living rather high for several days was arrested on suspicion of being a female. On being brought to the police office she acknowledged the corn frill, confessing that she did not belong to the male gender. She gave her name as Ida Remington, of Rochester, New York, and states that she was persuaded to enter the army by some friends in the Eleventh New York militia, and had come to Harrisburg with the regiment during the late raid; that she had been in the service for two years, most of the time acting as a servant for a Captain, that she was with the army of the Potomac at South Mountain, Antietam, and many other hard-fought battles, and had with her an honorable discharge from the service. She was committed to the lock-up, where she was subsequently brought out for a second hearing, after which she was released. She left town in the course of the day. Her whole story is full of dash and romance, and shows that "when a woman will, she will," regardless of consequences.

The draft in most of the wards of New York city is done and all opposition to it done for—*Prentice.*

master General, finding that the recent act of Congress relative to franking privileges, of many officers having business with various Departments with which they are not directly connected, and believing that such was not the intent of the act, has given it the most liberal construction possible, and decided that any Government official, having official business with any of the Departments, is entitled to and will receive the benefit of franking.

A service of silver plate was presented to General Banks, at Lyceum Hall, New Orleans, on the 15th inst., by the lady teachers of the public schools.

A negro preacher, referring to the judgment day in his sermon, said: "Bred-dern and sisters, in dat day de Lord shall divide de sheep from de goats, and bress de Lord, we knows who wears de wool."

CONFISCATION IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Picayune says the property of the following named persons, now in the service of the Confederate States, has been seized by order of the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, for forfeiture and condemnation to the United States: J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State; G. T. Beauregard, General in the regular army; Duncan F. Kenner, representative in Congress; Thos. J. Semmes, Senator in Congress; Marshal J. Smith, Colonel; I. Szymanski, Colonel; Maurice Grivot, Adjutant General of Louisiana; W. B. Kountz, Lieutenant Colonel; Daniel W. Adams, Brigadier General; Harry T. Hays, Brigadier General; Franklin H. Clack, Colonel; Charles M. Conrad, representative in Congress.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, August 27, 1863.

CIRCULAR.—Information having reached this Department that several recruiting officers in Kentucky are enlisting deserters from other regiments, and are throwing difficulties in the way of their arrest and return to the regiments to which they rightfully belong:

It is ordered that no deserter from the service of the United States shall be accepted as a recruit, and all such as are now, or may hereafter be found in the camp of any recruiting officer in Kentucky, or that may be held at any post or station in charge of, or under the command of any officer or person authorized to recruit in the State of Kentucky, be promptly delivered up to the nearest Provost Marshal or United States officer authorized to arrest or take into custody such deserter or deserters. Any officer failing to comply with this order promptly, will be summarily dismissed the service.

By order of the Governor:
JNO. W. FINNELL,
Adjutant General Ky. Vol.

August 27, 1863—lt.

LATEST NEWS.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., August 24.

Major General Halleck:

Sir: I have the honor to report the practical demolition of Fort Sumpter as the result of our seven days' bombardment of that work, including two days of which a powerful northeast storm most seriously diminished accuracy and effect of our fire.

Fort Sumpter is to day a shapeless and harmless mass of ruins. My chief of artillery, Col. J. M. Turner, reports its demolition so far complete that it is no longer of any avail in the defense of Charleston. He also says that by longer fire it could be made more completely a ruined mass of broken masonry, but could scarcely be more powerless for the defense of the harbor.

Breaching batteries were located at distances verging between 3,330 and 4,240 yards from the work and now remain as efficient as ever.

I deem it unnecessary at present to continue the fire upon the ruins of Sumpter. I have also, at great labor and under heavy fire from James Island, established batteries on my left within effective range of the heart of Charleston, and have opened with them after giving Gen. Beauregard due notice of my intention to do so. My notification to General Beauregard, his reply thereto, and a threat of retaliation, together with my rejoinder, have been transmitted to the army headquarters.

The projectiles from my batteries entered the city, and General Beauregard himself designates them as the most destructive missiles ever used in war.

The report of my Chief of Artillery and an accurate sketch of the ruin of Sumpter, taken at 12 M. yesterday, six hours before we ceased firing, are herewith transmitted.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier General Commanding.

STEVENS, ALA., Aug. 28.
It is probable the rebels are evacuating Chattanooga and all East Tennessee. Deserter who came into Reynolds' lines report that they are moving guns and useful and important machinery of foundries at Chattanooga to Atlanta. Rebel cavalry are reported concentrating at Rome.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 28.
The gunboat Western World arrived this morning from off Wilmington. She reports the arrival there of the steamer Florida, from off Charleston, with the intelligence that the Union forces occupied Forts Sumpter and Wagner on Monday last.

There is a report from Richmond that the residence of Jeff Davis is constantly guarded to keep him from running away. We don't believe it now, but the time must soon come when the masses will use the proper precautions to prevent leaders of the rebellion from escaping and leaving their deluded fellows to bear the brunt.

We learn that Beauregard's remonstrance against Gillmore's use of Greek fire in the bombardment of Charleston was on account of the horrid smell emitted by that substance. No doubt he thinks we should charge our bombs with cologne and lavender and otter of roses, but we have a right to stink Charleston to death if we can—to throw Chinese "stinkpots" into her or to pitch from a big mortar a whole barrel of skunks into her streets. If the rebels can stand the odor, let them out off their noses.

Low Jour.

We have received the following election returns from the Clerk's of the several County Courts:

PIKE COUNTY.
Thomas E. Bramlette, for governor..... 25
Charles A. Wickliffe, for governor..... 9
Richard T. Jacob, for lieutenant governor..... 25
William B. Read, for lieutenant governor..... 9
John M. Harlan, for attorney general..... 25
Thomas Turner, for attorney general..... 9
Jas. H. Garrard, for treasurer..... 25
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 9
Grant Green, for auditor..... 25
James A. Dawson, for register..... 25
Thomas J. Frazier, for register..... 9
Daniel Stevenson, sup't pub instruction..... 25
Thomas O. McKee, sup't pub instruction..... 9
W. H. Wadsworth, for congress..... 25
Thomas S. Brown, for congress..... 9
John Power, for state senate..... 25
E. Patrick, for state senate..... 9
A. E. Adams, for representative..... 25

*Only one precinct (Pikeston) voting owing to the rebels being in.

August 28th, 1863.

Editors Commonwealth:

In looking over the list of members elected to the House of Representatives, although I recognize many gentlemen of experience and ability, I find no one more suitable for its Speaker than Harrison Taylor, of Mason; no one more worthy, no better qualified. He is a man of sound judgment, clear head, superior business capacities, and extensive legislative experience, having served as a member of the Senate and House for six consecutive years, where he was often called to the chair, by the presiding officers of those bodies, and which he always filled with unusual ability and dignity, being well versed in parliamentary law and usage; so much so, that upon difficult questions his opinions have been frequently sought, and confidently relied upon by them, and members generally. In the last Legislature he was at the head of the House Committee on Ways and Means, a position for which he is peculiarly qualified, and which he always fills with unsurpassed skill and ability. Having served in the House with him, where he often presided, I am prepared to say that he has but few equals as a presiding officer. Easy and agreeable in his manner, he never gives offense. Though prompt and unwavering, he is neither hasty nor premature; but seldom makes mistakes, and is never taken by surprise. As a correct, attentive, working, safe, and reliable legislator, no man occupies a higher position. Above all this, he is pure and impartial.

From the commencement of the present troubles he has been upon the side of the Government, clearly, distinctly, and constantly. Both as a legislator, and as a private citizen, he has opposed and denounced the rebellion and its measures, from the beginning down to the present time, without ceasing. His loyalty has never been questioned. The House would do honor to itself and the State by making him its speaker. He deserves, and will honor, the position.

EX-MEMBER.

Col. A. C. Allen Recommended For The Speakership.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I see that some of the papers are canvassing the claims of different members of the Kentucky House of Representatives for the Speakership thereof, and you will please permit me through your columns to suggest the name of Col. A. C. Allen, of Breckinridge county, in that connection. From the commencement of the present difficulties he has been an unwavering, fixed, and steadfast in his loyalty. Arraying himself with deadly hostility against the cause of secession, and ever ready to meet and foil the various tricks and dodges to which its partisans in Kentucky have resorted, he has been a tower of strength to the Union cause in the Green river country. That he is a man of the highest order of intellect no one can doubt or question, and then, in addition to being at least the equal of any person spoken of in connection with the position in point of talent, loyalty, and patriotism, he has some claims which they have not. With every probability of a nomination as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the State by the convention of the 18th of March, his name was withdrawn in order that both the old parties and the Union party might be represented in the two highest offices in the gift of the people of Kentucky, so that perfect harmony might characterize the feelings as well as the actions of the Union men. And in addition to all this he is from a section of the State which has been ignored in the distribution of State offices. All the nominations by the Louisville convention were from the central and eastern portions of the State. The speakership is due to the people of the western portion of the State. They have the right to ask the position expecting their request to be granted, and they do ask that it be conferred on Col. Allen.

Yours, &c.,
Y.

What a pity it is that all those Kentuckians who want Kentucky annexed to "Dixie" couldn't take a trip through some portion of that very interesting region and then make up their minds whether they would like to be in the condition of their Dixie friends. If they would, they had better gratify their hearts' desires by going to Dixie rather than by trying to bring Dixie here.

The man who is too poor to take a newspaper, has bought a slab-sided dog, an old shot gun, and a five dollar gold watch. He educates his children in the street, and his shanghai board on his neighbors.

A poet was walking with M. de Talleyrand in the street, and at the same time reciting some of his own verses. Talleyrand, perceiving at a short distance a man yawning, pointed him out to his friend, saying: "Not so loud; he hears you."

A sour old bachelor says that he always looks under the marriage head for the news of the week.

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNICK'S MINSTRELS,

THE FAVORITES OF THE WEST,

Comprising 16 Performers.

THIS travelling troupe will exhibit in CAPITAL HOTEL HALL, FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2D, 1863, with the greatest combination of talent ever concentrated in one company. All the phases of European life will be faithfully depicted. Dancing, Barleque Opera, and Farces will embrace some of the principal features.

Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 and Servants 25 cents.
Front and Center Seats reserved for Ladies.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, at 8 o'clock.
R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

Aug. 31, 1863—2t.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to the Board of Directors of the Frankfort, Lexington, and Louisville and Nashville Road Company for a renewal of a Certificate for 10% share of Stock, Nos. 10 to 20, in said Company, at their meeting, in the month of October next, the certificate, which was heretofore given me, having been lost.

August 7, 1863—1m.
R. A. BRAUNER

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1859 to 1863. August 12 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce ABRAHAM GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature, August 14, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature.

Aug. 17, 1863—te.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863—te.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. J. H. WATERMAN'S English, Classical and Mathematical High School.

WILL BEGIN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1863, at his residence in South Frankfort.

August 28, 1863—lt.

Colonization Notice.

The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

School Notice.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School, in South Frankfort, (in the school-room formerly occupied by Mr. Felt), on the SECOND WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, (the 9th inst.).

For particulars see Circulars, which may be had on inquiry of the Rev J. N. Norton and Col. James J. Miller.
June 22, 1863—1st.

Positively For Three Nights Only!

FROM the Assembly Rooms, Broadway, New York, will open at

METROPOLITAN HALL, On Wednesday, Sept. 2d, 1863, and continue every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.

The Gigantic

POLYORAMA OF THE WAR!!

Just finished at the enormous expense of \$10,000. Vast and comprehensive, officially authentic, and minute in all its details.

These scenes were painted with scrupulous fidelity by a corps of celebrated artists of New York City, and commenced with the first breaking out of hostilities, and has been in steady progress down to the present time—showing every event of importance connected with this terrible contest, from the first dread signal at Sumpter down to the last Grand Battle, and profuse with startling dramatic effects. This work is entirely new, and on a scale of magnificence never before attempted. The fire and smoke of the advancing host are seen, and the thunder of cannon and the din of the battle-field fall upon the ears of the audience, and the fearful work of carnage and death is presented with a distinctness and vividness—making reality. The beholder sees before him, truthful to life in every particular, the *Grand Battle, with all their startling details*, with a graphic view of Cities, Fortifications, Fleets and Armies, the struggle in Virginia, the War in the West, the Contest in the East, on the Ocean, the Campaign in the South, Scenes in Camp Life, and Scenes of Sad and Mournful Interest.

An Explanation of all the Scenes will be given at each of these Entertaining Exhibitions.

WAR IN THE WEST!

The Second Great Battle of the War, the Battle of Springfield; Gallant Charge of the First Iowa Regiment; Repulse of the Rebel Cavalry; Death of Gen. Lyon.

The Great Naval Expedition—Bombardment of Fort Walker and Beauregard's Retreat of the Garrison and Evacuation of the Ports.

The Siege of Fort Donelson—Three days conflict; the Destruction and Capture of an entire Division of the Rebel Army; Storming of the Fort; the Great Desperate Bayonet Charge on the Rebel Outworks, and Surrender of the Port.

The War On The Mississippi—The Bombardment and Capture of Island No. 10; National Fleet of Mortar Boats Bombarding the Fort during the Storm.

The Battle of Pea Ridge—The Triumph of General Sigel.

The Great Contest of the West—The battle of Pittsburg Landing; two days of the most desperate fighting; final and victorious charges of the Union troops, and disorderly retreat of the Rebel army.

Great Battles Before Richmond—The week of gigantic struggles; the battles of Malvern Hills. The National army abandoning their position on the Pamunkey river; burning of the White House and incense stores; Invasion of Maryland by the Rebels; the great battle of Antietam—the mightiest battle ever fought on this continent.

ADMISSION..... 50 cents.
CHILDREN AND SERVANTS..... 25 cents.
Liberal arrangements made with Sabbath and Public Schools on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock. Children then admitted at 10 cents.
JOHN HOWARTH, Business Agent.

Doors open at quarter before 7 o'clock, and to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock precisely.
Aug. 22, 1863—2t.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 31st day of August 1863, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Aum, Mrs. M.	Hamilton, Henrietta
Bartley, Wm.	Jones, D. E.
Curry, John	Long, Leo
Crav, Wm.	Moore, John
Clarke, Miss Sarah	Miliken, C. W.
Douglass, Col. Frank	Moore, Martha
Davidt, Sarah	Noel, London
Douglass, Miss Kate	Price, Mrs. M. C.
Dudley, Miss Catharine	Ryan, Miss Francis
Ellis, John	Shaw, John R.
Forsee, S. S.	Shelton, A. H.
Foster, George	Stone, Robert
Fahring, William	
Fields, Miss Mary A.	
Greenup, Calvin	Tupper, C. H.
Gray, Miss Martha	
Gallavin, M. A.	Watkins, Mrs. Eliza
Hockins, Miss Eliza	Watkins, Mrs. Elizabeth
Hay, G. W.	Warren, Col. Wm. (2)
Hampton, Miss C. S.	Williams, John S. (2)
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."	
Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M.	
August 31st—lt.	W. A. GAINES, P. M.

August 31st—lt.

AT METROPOLITAN HALL!!

THE CARTER SISTERS

FOURVE TROUPE

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!!

SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY!!

August 29, 31, and September 1, 1863.

August 26, 1863—3t.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Wilke Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASSETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863—waktvly.

DENTAL CARD.

G. GRANVILLE SAMUEL, M. D., DENTIST, OF ST. LOUIS.

AT THE solicitation of his friends, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort, and the surrounding country, for a limited time.

OFFICE—At Mrs. Geo. W. Triplett's, South Frankfort.
August 26, 1863—lt.

City Ordinance.

Selling, Giving, or Lending Liquor to Negroes.
Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort, That the Ordinance of this Board, passed July 1, 1862, in relation to selling, giving, or lending intoxicating liquors to slaves, &c., be and the same is hereby so amended.

1st. That said Ordinance shall apply to free negroes as well as slaves.

2d. That the informer in all cases and under all circumstances, shall be a competent witness under said Ordinance, and that the reward of one fourth of the penalty, which the City gives the informer, shall in nowise invalidate his testimony.

3d. This Ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

By order of the Board,
G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Attest: JAS. W. BACHELOR, City Clerk.
Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863—3t.

City Ordinance.

Concerning Dogs running at large in the City limits.
Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort, That all persons owning, having the control or possession of any dog or dogs, within the limits of said City, be and they are hereby required to keep such dog or dogs, confined within their own premises, and if permitted to run at large, such persons are hereby required to have their dogs securely muzzled—during such time as the Mayor or said City, by his proclamation, may designate.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 24 March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unencumbered, \$37,963 18

Cash on hand and in Bank, \$39,920 92

Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 111,968 05

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, \$44,000 39,600 00

Cleveland & P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,000 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, (Convert.) Mortgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,200 00

Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. L. R. R., (21st Mort.) Mortgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

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300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk, New York City,.....	30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,.....	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. S'tk, N. Y. City,.....	30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Bk of North America S'tk, N. Y. City,.....	20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bk of the Republic S'tk, N. Y. City,.....	20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk, New York City,.....	20,000	20,000 00
400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk, New York City,.....	10,000	10,000 00
500 Shares Phenix Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,.....	10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk, N. Y. City,.....	20,000	23,000 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City,.....	15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City,.....	10,000	20,000 00

Total assets of Company,..... \$2,952,248 85

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors,..... None.

Losses adjusted and due,..... \$ 6,628 83

Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs,..... 137,107 12

All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.

Total liabilities,..... \$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

Hartford County, ss.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary, of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etina Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24 day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,

Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 2nd day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

No. 20, Renewal.

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Etina Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office at Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Etina agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.

Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade "

Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton "

M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison "

Jas. A. Chappell, Versailles, Nicholas "

Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll "

David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county.

Alex. S. McCreary, Danville, Boyle "

Stephen Eliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin "

Fred. H. Skinner, Edyville, Lyon "

John M. Chilton, Frankfort, Franklin "

Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming "

North Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott "

Phil H. Hillier, Henderson, Henderson "

H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian "

Stephen Powers, Hawesville, Hancock "

Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette "

Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard "

Fred. B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion "

Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson "

 Joseph Broderick, Mayfield, Mason " || Chas. C. Chilton, New Castle, Henry " | | |
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine "		
Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen "		
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell "		
J. Wm. O'Brien, Owensboro, Daviess "		
J. Wm. Massie, Paris, Bourbon "		
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken "		
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison "		
Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington "		
Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston "		
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby "		
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln "		
John M. Bowman, Versailles, Meade "		
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke "		
H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin "		
July 20-2w.		

List showing Number of Volunteers Furnished by Each Congressional District of the State of Kentucky, to United States Army.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Fulton..... 6

Hickman..... 9

Ballard..... 74

McCracken..... 63

Graves..... 150

Callaway..... 216

Trigg..... 48

Lyon..... 74

Caldwell..... 139

Livingston..... 21

Crittenden..... 176

Union..... 64

Webster..... 25

Total..... 1,159

SECOND DISTRICT.

Christian..... 548

Hopkins..... 200

Albany..... 503

Henderson..... 190

Daviess..... 407

McLean..... 462

Hancock..... 1,027

Lincoln..... 183

Grayson..... 634

Edmonson..... 450

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Meade..... 187

Adair..... 541

Hardin..... 350